FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

22 OCTOBER 1980

American Hostages

In an interview with Tehran radio upon his return from New York, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i said he had discussed the hostages issue with the press while in the United States, but only after defeating attempts by American "propagandists" to "determine a line for us" and "rope us onto their own course." Raja'i said that after ensuring that his remarks would be faithfully reported by the media, he explained to the correspondents the "motive" behind the hostage-taking and told them that President Carter cares "not one iota" for the lives of the detained Americans.

In an interview with West German television, reported by the West German news agency DPA, Raja'i said the request he made in New York for the removal of AWACS aircraft from Saudi Arabia has not been officially demanded by the Majlis as a condition for the release of the hostages. He gave no indication if his raising of the AWACS issue would influence the nature of the Majlis terms for release. In his New York press conference, as reported by Tehran radio's Arabic service, Raja'i had said only that it would be a "sign of U.S. good intention" if the Carter administration withdrew the AWACS planes from Saudi Arabia. However, in an interview given to PARS after his return to Tehran, reported by Tehran radio's Arabic service, Raja'i said that the United States "must" withdraw AWACS aircraft from Saudi Arabia to "prove its concern" over the fate of the hostages. He noted that Secretary of State Edmund Muskie's statement that the United States will not withdraw the planes means that "he does not desire the release of the hostages because U.S. interests are above the interests of the hostages." According to AFP, Raja'i declared in a press conference in Tehran that "it is certain that the United States is ready to meet the four conditions set as principles by the imam" for the release of the hostages, prefacing the remark by saying that Iran must "explain in detail what all these requests mean."

Raja'i also said in his comments to PARS that the Majlis discussion of the hostages issue could continue even until the presidential election because Iran is not interested in whether their release or nonrelease leads to a Carter victory or a Reagan victory. AFP cited Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani as announcing that the Majlis will debate the hostage issue on 26 October.

Tehran radio, commenting on Raja'i's remarks on the AWACS issue, said the White House used the prime minister's "legitimate" request for their withdrawal as a "pretext to start confusion and create a false propaganda atmosphere" in order to convey the impression that Iran would release the hostages in return for U.S. action on the AWACS planes. The radio said once Raja'i's position on the AWACS became clear to the Carter administration, it realized that "bargaining" over the planes would only result "in an increase in Iran's four conditions to five."

Replying to President Carter's offer to unfreeze Iranian assets and resume normal trade relations with Iran if the hostages are released and his statement that the existence of a "strong Iran" is in the U.S. interest, the radio said it is "obvious" to Iranians that he "could never tolerate" a strong Iran under the banner of Islam, and it declared that his "deceitful words can only please pro-American groups in Iran." It added that President Carter's "'strong Iran' slogans" have no meaning other than to show that he is "impatiently" waiting to see a "sign, no matter how small," from Iran on the hostages, but it affirmed that Iran "will not show the slightest sign to Carter and will not allow him to flaunt this sign on American television and bring them the news of the impending solution to the issue of the hostages."

The Foreign Ministry issued a statement on Raja'i's UN visit in order to counteract the "waves of false rumors spread by imperialist circles" concerning the nature of his activities in New York. The statement, carried by PARS, said the Western media tried to "downgrade" Raja'i's mission by attributing to it purposes other than to state Iran's position on the Gulf war, such as "contacts" with U.S. authorities, "negotiations" over the fate of the hostages and "some alleged exchange" of hostages for U.S. weapons.

Iraq-Iran Conflict

Mediation Efforts--According to the Yugoslav press agency TANJUG, the Nonaligned Coordination Bureau at a meeting in New York discussed the formation of an "ad hoc committee of good offices" that would try to "build bridges" between Iran and Iraq but that would not directly mediate the dispute. The meeting took no action on the composition of the committee but considered constituting it on the foreign ministerial level. According to TANJUG, Iranian and Iraqi representatives attended the meeting and supported the nonaligned initiative "in principle." Iraq has previously said it would welcome a nonaligned role in mediating the dispute. However, Prime Minister Raja'i, in a conversation in Tehran with Yugoslav Deputy Foreign Secretary Milorad Pesic, reported by Tehran radio, stated that Iran does not believe in diplomatic negotiations "in accordance with the international norm" because it considers them to be a "waste of time."

In other diplomatic initiatives, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca completed his second trip to Iran and left the country after holding discussions with Iranian officials, but Tehran media gave no indication of any progress he might have made in mediating the conflict. The radio also reported that Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti met with Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti to discuss his proposal to find a "diplomatic solution" to the war. Chatti had earlier obtained Ayatollah Khomeyni's permission to allow an Islamic mediation team to enter the country, but apparently only to view first-hand the "crimes" of Iraqi leader Saddam Husayn.

Military Situation--In a statement carried by ATH-THAWRAH, reported by INA, Iraqi Defense Minister 'Adnan Khayrallah said Iraqi forces had consolidated control over an area twice the size of Lebanon and are now "within their designated targets" and capable of forcing Iran to recognize Iraq's legitimate rights. He added that Iraq's armed forces are also prepared to achieve all the new objectives now being drafted by the General Command in light of the new "military and political realities."

According to INA, Iraqi forces dealt a "strong blow" to the Iranian "pockets" in Al-Muhammarah (formerly Khorramshahr but renamed Khuninshahr by the Iranians) by gaining control of the city prison, which, the agency said, is of "strategic importance" because of its proximity to the city center and its location on the Karun River and because of its heavy fortifications and use by Iranian forces as a stronghold and weapons and ammunition depot. Tehran radio, however, claimed that the Iraqis have not been able to penetrate the town. The radio also reported that Iranian aircraft have silenced Iraqi long-range artillery to the north of the city but that the Iraqis were still shelling Khuninshahr from As-Sulaymaniyah. INA claimed that Iraqi troops have cut off supplies to Abadan and are carrying out raids against Iranian positions inside the city, and Tehran radio reported that Abadan is being exposed to heavy bombardment.

Tehran radio also reported Iranian successes in the Mehran and Salehabad regions and on the Susangerd and Dezful fronts, as well as the recapture of the heights overlooking Qasr-e Shirin. It also said that Iranian forces have seized the initiative in fighting around Dasht-e Zahab, Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Gilan-e Gharb and are defending their positions in the Shur-e Shirin and Kan Sakht areas of Ilam Province.

Iraqi General Command communiques, carried by Baghdad radio and its Voice of the Masses, reported Iranian airstrikes against residential areas in Al-Faw, Qal'at Dizah, As-Sulaymaniyah, Al-'Amarah, 'Aqrah and Umm ar-Rasas Island and Iraqi sorties against Iranian positions north of Dezful and the oil tanks north of Ahvaz.

Bakhtiar Position--AFP, citing the French paper QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS, reported that former Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar said he is "willing to collaborate" with Iraq to overthrow the Khomeyni regime. He told the paper he recently visited Iraq and characterized his offer to Baghdad as "rather the devil than Khomeyni." Bakhtiar also reiterated that he plans to establish a government-in-exile but said he will do so outside of France in order not to "create trouble" for the French.

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HUSAYN, 'ARAFAT TO HOLD FURTHER GULF WAR TALKS

LD220819 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 21 Oct 80 p 1

[Excerpts] Amman--ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT has learned that King Husayn of Jordan will tour the Gulf states for several days soon to discuss the developments of the Iraqi-Iranian war and its repercussions on the Gulf area.

It has also been learned that high-level Jordanian delegations will make Arab tours to hold consultations on the current developments and prepare for the Arab summit conference which is scheduled to be held next month.

Arab diplomatic sources have stated that several important Arab and Gulf meetings will be held after the 'Id al-Adha holiday to find a formula for a United Arab stand and to confront the current dangers.

Meanwhile, Palestinian sources have stated that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will resume his contacts and good offices in the next 2 days to halt the war between Iraq and Iran. The sources did not exclude the possibility of Palestinian-Algerian coordination in this connection.

NONALIGNED STATES TO FORM BODY TO DEAL WITH GULF WAR

NC221035 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Yesterday in New York the Coordination Bureau of the nonaligned states held a meeting in one of the UN halls to discuss the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. The meeting was attended by representatives of the Iraqi and Iranian sides. A discussion took place in their presence on the situation and conflict between the two countries and the role of the nonaligned states in this.

During the meeting the Coordination Bureau decided to form a ministerial committee of nonaligned states to serve as a bridge of confidence between the two countries and to carry out a factfinding mission. They also decided that this committee would consist of members acceptable to the two warring parties and that a meeting would be held with representatives of the chairman of the Nonaligned Coordination Bureau and a representative of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Abu 'Ammar, as well as with representatives of Iraq and Iran, to form this committee.

It has been learned that the Nonaligned Coordination Bureau has informed UN Secretary General Dr Waldheim and the UN Security Council president of the results of its meeting.

At the end of the meeting all members of the Coordination Bureau thanked Brother Abu 'Ammar for his initiative and efforts, which he personally began since the outbreak of the war. They praised in particular the PLO's affirmation that this initiative should take place within the framework of the Nonaligned Coordination Bureau.

STATEMENT DENOUNCES AL-QADHDHAFI 'ID AL-ADHA SERMON

LD211537 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1210 GMT 21 Oct 80

["Statement Issued by the Constituent Council of the World Islamic League Denouncing Al-Qadhdhafi's 'Id Serman"--SPA headline]

[Excerpts] Mina, 21 Oct (SPA)--Thanks be to the God of the two worlds and peace be on the most noble prophet and messenger Muhammad, his household, companions and followers, from here to doomsday. The Constituent Council of the World Islamic League held an emergency meeting on the premises of the league in Mina (Mecca) on Monday evening, the 11-12 Dhi al-Hijjah, 1400 AH, corresponding to 20 October 1980 AD, and issued the following statement:

1. Following the 22nd session of the Constituent Council of the World Islamic League in Holy Mecca and after performing the hajj rites on 'Arafat' Mina and in the holy house, we were surprised to find JANA and other news agencies reporting Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's 'Id al-Adha sermon in Zuwaylah. In it he said:

A. Let Muslims everywhere know that Mecca and the holy Ka'bah, Medina and the prophet's mosque as well as holy 'Arafat mount are now under the yoke of American occupation.

I) He added in his call, according to the agency, to stop the fighting between Muslim Iraqis and Iranians and to everyone, Arabs and non-Arabs, to proceed under the banner of Islam to liberate the Islamic holy places, which have been profaned, and to liberate Jerusalem and occupied Palestine.

2. The members of the Constituent Council--who represent the Islamic peoples--strongly denounce issuing such fabrications which are very remote from truth and reality. They have decided that what Colonel al-Qadhdhafi has declared concerning the occupation of the holy places in holy Mecca and Medina are a mere fabrication. Witnesses to this are about 2 million pilgrims, among whom are heads of state and governments, ministers, ambassadors of Islamic states, heads and members of hajj missions as well as other Muslims, including Libyan pilgrims themselves. Those millions have come from all quarters of the world, performed their religious duty of hajj this year and stood at the holy sites, namely, around the holy Ka'bah, at 'Arafat, Muzdalifah or Mina. Many of them visited the holy mosque of the prophet. They did not observe anything like that alleged by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi concerning the presence of an American occupation in holy Mecca or Medina. Neither did observe the presence of American military aircraft droning in the skies of Mecca, Medina and 'Arafat, as Colonel al-Qadhdhafi has alleged. They only saw the helicopters flown by Saudi pilots in order to control traffic in between the holy sites, and to participate in combating, God forbid, potential fires and accidents at the pilgrims' camps. This takes place every year.

3. The Constituent Council of the World Islamic League deplores bringing the Islamic sanctuaries into political trivialities. Using such a method to encroach upon the holy places, which are associated with the sentiments of Muslims, whose hearts turn toward them, is apt to create sedition and perplexity among them and infringes the reputation of Islam.

4. Casting doubts, in his sermon, on what the Muslim ulema are unanimous upon, satirizing them and mocking acts of worship, in particular, the hajj duty and what it entails of prayers--which are the core of worshipping--hinting to God's fragrance on 'Arafat where he manifests himself to his worshippers, saying to his angels: Look at my servants.

They have come to me shabby and dusty begging my mercy. I make you witnesses that I have forgiven them; all this constitutes infringement of God's sancrosancts and Islamic rites. Thus, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi seems as if he denies the saying of God; and whosoever venerates God's waymarks, that is of the godliness of the hearts.

5. What Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi has said is not becoming of a head of state whose people are known for their adherence to the Islamic faith and their heroic stands in the cause of Islam throughout the ages. The council strongly denounces such fabrications by a ruler of an Islamic state.

6. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's call for what he terms jihad in the cause of liberating the holy places from the Americans and Christians instead of performing the hajj rites is an endeavor to suspend the hajj duty under the guise of pretence and falsehood in the name of jihad. It is also incitement to shed Muslims' blood in the holy month, the holy house and holy land, about which God Almighty said: Whoever enters it is safe. It also diverts the attention and efforts of Muslims from the first battle which everyone should turn to in their jihad, namely Palestine and holy Jerusalem, so that they may rescue them from the throes of treacherous Zionist occupation. It would have been more deserving for the colonel to call on the two Muslim states, Iran and Iraq, to stop fighting, spare Muslim blood and direct their capabilities together with those of all Muslims to wipe away the shame that has befallen Muslims at the hands of Zionist invaders at the place of the great prophet's ascension and the third of the holy mosques [Al-Aqsa].

7. The Constituent Council of the World Islamic League--which is very keen on bringing closer the ranks of Muslims and unifying their word--appeals to the leaders of the Islamic world to take into consideration this serious phase of the life of Muslims and work for tightening the links of fraternity, bringing closer the ranks of Muslims and mustering material and moral forces in order to back the Islamic people who are subjected to aggression everywhere. They should remember God's saying: And do not quarrel together, and so lose heart and your power depart; and His saying: And hold you fast to God's bond, together and do not scatter.

God is the best path to success, and He is the guide to the straight way.

[Signed] Members of the council [follows 31 names of members from Saudi Arabia, Nigeria, Singapore, Cameroon, Egypt, Palestine, Pakistan, the UAE, Morocco, Uganda, Afghanistan, Kashmir, Mali, Jordan, Sudan, Upper Volta, Gambia, Nepal, Qatar, Kuwait, Tunisia, Mauritania, Burma, Libya, Chad and Bahrain]

'ARAFAT SENDS MESSAGE TO MOROCCO'S KING HASSAN

NC211652 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] At noon today brother commander Abu 'Ammar received the Moroccan charge d'affaires in Beirut. Our reporter has learned that Brother Abu 'Ammar handed the charge d'affaires a message for King Hassan II of Morocco on the current situation in the area.

FATAH'S KHALAF DISCUSSES PALESTINIAN RELATIONS

LD211501 Kuwait AL-HADAF in Arabic 16 Oct 80 pp 4, 5

[Interview granted by Salah Khalaf, Fatah movement Central Committee member, to Kamil Fa'ur in Beirut--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Following the Fatah movement's recent conference you were absent from the scene, and it was said that Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] was angry or was in seclusion for reasons connected with the results of that conference, which were not quite satisfactory to you.

[Answer] I believe that the Palestine national liberation movement (Fatah) conference was not only the best Fatah conference but also absolutely the most successful Arab conference held in recent times. The democratic practice at that conference went beyond the imagination of everybody, whether in the leadership or in the base. The conference came out with the two most important achievements in the Fatah movement's history, the first being the movement's political program and the second its charter. This, however, does not mean that the movement had no political program or charter before. In fact, the conference achieved a substantial and a very important development in the political program. It also confirmed the charter, which leaves no room for misinterpretation now that its final draft is approved.

These were the most important achievements of the conference, and therefore there is no reason for me to be "angry" or go into seclusion as you said. This must be made clear in this regard. The public got used to hearing this or that person making speeches once or twice a week or making several press statements within a short time. For a while before the conference I was silent. I decided to remain silent because too much talk can be abhorrent; I therefore avoided press interviews during the period in question for the reasons I have just stated.

[Question] The Palestine National Council [PNC] was scheduled to hold another session in September, then it was reportedly postponed until October. There are some who say that the conference will not be held in the present conditions. Abu Iyad, what are the reasons for this?

[Answer] The leaderships of the organizations and the Executive Committee members held a meeting in July and August, and it was in fact agreed that the PNC should begin its new session in September; but new conditions have developed, particularly the security situation in southern Lebanon, forcing the postponement of the conference. I must also point out that the causes include a lack of agreement among the organizations on certain important topics on the conference agenda. Obviously, it is unacceptable on the popular level for the PNC to begin its new sessions while the organizations are unable to come out with clear, definite and agreed decisions regarding certain issues. For this reason we are anxious to reach understanding before the conference on the issues which are subject to disagreement. In my view the most important of these is the existence of two organizations outside the PLO and the question of whether they are going to join the Executive Committee or remain outside it. We must, of course, look into the proportion of representation if these two organizations join the Executive Committee. Agreement must also be reached on the number of independent representatives on the committee. The other issue is the question of financial and military unity. It is hard to claim that all the organizations can be incorporated in one single organization but, on the other hand, we are certainly aspiring to attain the highest degree of representation for the organizations. It must be pointed out in this regard that the Palestinian revolution factions have for the last 2 years been on good terms with each other, whether with regard to the quality of relations, their growth, or their stability.

Some people might believe that these are very easy matters. In fact, they are absolutely not easy. It was agreed recently to hold a meeting for faction leaders with the aim of clarifying attitudes to all these matters and, therefore, agreeing on them before the new PNC session is held. If we succeed in this, I believe that the PNC meeting will be held following the 'Id al-Adha period. In fact, there is a general desire by all concerned, particularly in the light of developments in the Gulf and the Middle East, to hold the PNC session urgently in order to confirm national unity and reaffirm the political stand. I believe it would be suitable to hold this meeting before the Arab summit in Amman, particularly since certain voices have been raised demanding the postponement of the meeting because of the U.S. presidential election. This is a wrong judgment, since everybody knows that there is no connection between the PNC meeting and that election.

[Question] It has been said in this connection that the future American president is bound to make a new initiative, the features of which began to appear along with the European initiative itself?

[Answer] I have previously discussed this subject. One does not tire of stressing that there is no European initiative outside the framework of the American policy in the area. I do not believe that any Palestinian revolution official can say that the European initiative can be separate from or unaffected by Camp David. Washington might seek to improve the shape of its policy in the area, but no initiative can possibly be made by any side except under the aegis of Camp David and As-Sadat. This is a fact, and any other view is pure illusion. Why should this not be the case, as long as America is aware that the fruit of Camp David has come to it from an Arab president who rules the biggest Arab country, which has immediately begun to normalize relations with Israel? On this basis, any initiative could be given an opportunity by Washington to change the method, but the crux of the matter would remain the same. Therefore, any initiative must come through Camp David. That is a fact.

However, this appraisal of the European and other initiatives should not prevent us from making political moves in Eurpe and Africa and any other place in the world. Such moves have in fact scored political and diplomatic victories over the Israeli and American policies. I repeat that the European initiative is an illusion, and pinning hopes on it is like running after a mirage.

The European initiative has been and still is a bait meant for the Arab oil countries, to prevent them from using oil in our conflict with the Zionist enemy. Allow me to add at this point that the Iraqi-Iranian war will eventually lead to the destruction of the oil in both countries and, consequently, in the rest of the Gulf, so that the oil will not be used as a weapon in our battle with Israel, America and imperialism. This is the likely result of the Iraqi-Iranian war--America's domination of the oil, so that it does not remain a ready or probable pressure factor.

[Question] The Palestinian resistance has been in Lebanon for 12 years now. In your view what are the conditions that insure the revolution's continuation and progress in Lebanon and, consequently, what are the most important obstacles that stand in the way of its continuation?

[Answer] I believe that there are three points related to the revolution's continuation and progress in Lebanon. The first point is connected with our relations with the Lebanese national movement and the Lebanese masses in general. Here, I must emphasize the need for the maintenance and continued development of these relations so as to assert the cohesion between the Lebanese and Palestinian people.

Related to this point is the question of our relationship with Syria, which must be maintained and developed as well. There remains the point that is related to our conduct as a revolution and people in Lebanon. Regarding this matter, certain undisciplined behavior and excesses must be ended. Other misconduct, however limited its effect, must be deterred, such as levying protection money, which very negatively affects the overall performance of the revolution in Lebanon. Therefore, we must make special efforts to overcome and end all these things, because this is in the interest of the revolution first and last. The third and last point is related to our dealing with the situation in the south in a serious manner not entirely dependent on the Arabs alone. I can say that the question of the south is the most difficult lesson as far as we are concerned, especially with regard to our relationship with the people and the need to maintain it in the south, such as the "Amal" movement, which cannot be said to be hostile to us. It is true that this movement has elements which act on the instructions of the Deuxieme bureau and other hostile quarters, but its basic rank and file are, I believe, in harmony with us and really patriotic.

As for the obstacles these are more internal than external. It is true that the isolationist front is earnestly trying to harm our revolution and people and that the enemy has the same objective, but this has always been the case and it does not constitute a new development inasfar as the revolution and its continuation are concerned. The point is to keep our internal front adequately impregnable and to maintain our capabilities and national unity.

[Question] It appears that the man in the street demands the deployment of the army to impose the law and security on the grounds that the army represents legitimacy. Do you believe that it is possible to coordinate with the army in addition to the national movement, the deterrent forces and the Amal movement?

[Answer] This decision is not for us to make. It is a decision that has to be made by the national movement. We have never rejected the army. This matter is not up to us.

[Question] Some say that the resistance is hiding its real attitude to the army, that it is putting all the blame on the national movement and that the resistance basically does not wish the army to be deployed?

[Answer] In fact, we are allies of the national movement. This being our relationship with it, it follows that we are its allies not only in regard to any one particular subject but in all its stands.

Therefore, we really appreciate and respect the national movement's view on the question of the army. I also say that we fear this army, because it has officers who fought us in Tall az-Za'tar and elsewhere. We cannot say that we feel completely secure as far as this army is concerned. But, in principle and in our capacity as a Palestine Liberation Organization, we do not interfere in such matters. Our stand is: We accept what the national movement accepts and reject what it rejects.

[Question] The PLO leadership recently announced general mobilization in Lebanon. Can you tell us what is awaiting you in the south?

[Answer] The general mobilization decision was connected with the Israeli decision to escalate military action against the Palestinian revolution in south Lebanon.

In fact, the enemy has long been pursuing the scorched earth policy toward us. Therefore, we had either to capitulate or resist. It is natural for us to say that we are resisting constantly, persistently, relentlessly. This is why we have declared general mobilization among the Palestinians.

[Question] Can it be said that your attitude represents the attitude of Palestinian radicalism and that there are other Palestinian quarters that pin such hopes on the Israeli opposition, the U.S. presidential election, and the European initiative?

[Answer] What I have just said is the prevalent Palestinian opinion. You might say that my attitude to Europe and the United States is quite negative. No, it is not so. I was never negative, but what I say is a fact. The question that I would like to ask is: How can we change this situation? I believe that our intrinsic potential as an Arab nation along with close and sincere relations with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries are capable of changing it. This is the solution in my view. In this regard Egypt must be brought back to the Arab fold. I know the internal situation in Egypt closely. There is actually a state of unrest. What is required is to know how to act. Also, this nation's efforts must be devoted to specific targets and all the potential devoted to achieving such targets, on the condition that we build a close alliance with the Soviet Union even if some dislike this. That is, an alliance in the face of the greatest danger, which is the United States. To achieve this, we will remain in the trench fighting until the day when the whole Arab nation rises to fight with us.

[Question] Recently the Jordanian Government established a special ministry for occupied territories affairs; meanwhile, several Palestinian factions have called for reviewing relations with Jordan. What is your opinion of this?

[Answer] It is wrong to strictly judge the Jordanian attitude by the formation or nonformation of this ministry. This is not the issue. Personally I do not attach any importance to this matter, but would say that my view of the dialogue with Jordan is as follows: So far Jordanian intelligence is still brutally persecuting our people in an unprecedented manner. Every Palestinian cadre, even though he may be carrying a Jordanian passport or a Jordanian permit, has to be seen by the intelligence people and listen to the abusive language of the intelligence men--language that has absolutely nothing to do with politics and is devoid of moral values. So far dialogue with Jordan has given us nothing--not even a Palestinian news agency, which has been banned. Political action is, of course, banned and the setting up of military bases inside Jordanian military camps is also banned. So what do we benefit from this dialogue?

Therefore, I say that we must really reconsider this dialogue. Maybe this topic will be on the agenda of the Palestinian leadership's next meeting as well as on the agenda of the Palestine National Army. I believe that Jordan is gaining financially and politically from all sides at the expense of our people and our cause while, on the other hand, we are losing. If this dialogue is necessary for the occupied territories, it would be better to establish an economic fund to distribute aid and go no further. But to forget [1970 clashes in] 'Ajlun and Jarash and become involved in a committee and a dialogue from which Jordan has gained millions is absolutely not acceptable. Jordan took from the Arab countries millions and millions of pounds for steadfastness, but what has actually happened? New buildings have been built in Amman, and this money was not spent for the purpose decided on the Arab level.

So we gain nothing. Even the number of prisoners has increased after the dialogue to more than it used to be before it. Jordan is clearly playing an extortionist game in this matter. Every time that Abu 'Ammar or any of the other brothers visits Jordan and brings up this question, the Jordanian administration preempts him by arresting scores of Palestinians. Thus, when the demand for the release of prisoners was to deal with prisoners imprisoned previously, it has to deal with the new prisoners. This is an endless business. And the fate of those who cross Jordan to the occupied territories on combat missions is, of course, imprisonment.

[Question] It is being said that this dialogue was originally in response to official Arab request and has no relations to PLO interests.

[Answer] The Arab decisions provide for giving aid for the steadfastness of our people in the occupied land. But the funds that Jordan received as a result of Arab decisions on aid and those which it additionally received from Iraq for the purchase of arms were not used for this purpose. Jordan obtained $1.2 billion while Syria, which is supporting an army of 350,000 men, received $1.8 billion. This is the state of affairs. We know how much money Jordan received from Iraq on the pretext of buying arms. The Arab resolutions dealt not only with the financial questions but also with political matters. But if political relations are going to lead us to Camp David, then we must be very cautious of such relations.

[Question] In that case, do you believe it necessary to put this entire matter to the forthcoming Arab summit?

[Answer] This depends on the atmosphere of the Arab summit. I do not see any imminent Arab summit, because the climate is unsuitable. In any event, there is no harm in Arab summit conferences' studying such issues thoroughly. Matters subject to differences are either put before and discussed by these conferences or postponed. Usually it depends on the "quota" distribution. But there is no harm in putting the matter before the summit, or the foreign ministers' conference, or any other conference.

[Question] Let us move to the question of Syrian-Libya unity. Certain sources say that the matter was officially put to the PLO and that the latter took its time in saying whether or not it would join the unity. The question is: Do you believe that it would be preferable for the PLO to participate directly in the Syrian-Libyan unity?

[Answer] In principle we are with Arab unity. This unity is a new hope following the As-Sadat-U.S. attempts. In fact, it is a new source of hope. The question today is how to preserve this unity so that there will not be another setback, which will be very hard this time. We must do everything possible to preserve and maintain this unity. Regardless of anything, this unity is a gain for our revolution and people.

As for the question of officially proposing such unity to the PLO, this was not done. I saw President al-Asad, and the brothers met with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. Absolutely no such thing was proposed. What is important is not whether to join or not to join but that unity should succeed and a sound basis laid for its success.

UAE

RA'S AL-KHAYMAH RULER VIEWS IRANIAN THREAT TO GULF STATES

LD211401 Riyadh AR-RIYADH in Arabic 16 Oct 80 pp 1, 17

[Khalid Muhammad Batarafi report on interview with Ra's al-Khaymah ruler Shaykh Saqr ibn Muhammad al-Qasimi in Mecca--date not given]

[Excerpts] His Highness Shaykh Saqr ibn Muhammad al-Qasimi, ruler of Ra's al-Khaymah and member of the higher council of the UAE, has called on Iran to give back the three Arab islands at the entrance to the Gulf to their Arab owners. He affirmed the UAE's stand on the side of Iraq in its present circumstances and called on the "brothers in Iran" to put the former shah's mistakes behind them.

In a statement to AR-Riyad Shaykh al-Qasimi denied Iranian President Bani-Sadr's allegations that the Emirate rulers in the past received bribes from the shah in return for keeping silent on Iran's occupation of the islands. Replying to Bani-Sadr's allegation that Iran has documents to prove this, he said that he challenged Bani-Sadr to produce these documents.

He said: "We expected the Iranian revolution to be more realistic than the former regime and to honor its pledges to us to reconsider the question of the islands, which we were pressured into giving up because of the shah's strength, our weakness, British connivance with the shah and their pressure on Shaykh Khalid to give up Abu Musa island. Later we were outsted from the Greater and Lesser Tunb islands by force of arms. The fact that our dead are still buried in their soil is irrefutable evidence that we did not give them up but were ousted them by force of arms."

In his statement to AR-RIYADH his highness denied that the UAE gave its airfields to the Iraqi Air Force, saying that it received no such request from Iraq. In the event that we do receive such a request, however, we will reply to it in due course.

He said that the Iraqis, as everybody knows, are not in need of material or military aid; should they need such aid, however, all Arabs are obliged to give it.

Replying to Iranian threats to the Gulf states, his highness said that these states are not birds, to be scared by threats. These states have their own standing, positions and views which cannot be changed by threats.

Referring to the question of increasing oil production to make up for the shortfall in world supplies because of the Iraqi-Iranian war, his highness said that the UAE's stand on increasing production is similar to that of the Saudi Arabian Kingdom which, together with a number of Gulf states, has decided to increase production in order to satisfy world demand.

PDRY

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH GULF STATES

LD181100 Kuwait KUNA in English 1100 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Beirut, 18 Oct (KUNA)--South Yemen President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad says his country's relationship with Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates should "bolster chances of security and stability" in the Gulf.

Muhammad made his remarks in an interview published Saturday by Beirut's leftist daily newspaper AS-SAFIR.

"We believe that our relationship with our brothers in Kuwait and the UAE and other states of the area should help in bolstering chances of security and stability in the area," the South Yemen president was quoted as saying.

"That is why we have stressed the necessity of setting up these relations on the basis of peaceful coexistence and coordinated efforts to face threats of imperialist military bases and confront their hostile movements," Muhammad added.

On South Yemen domestic affairs, Muhammad disclosed that the exclusion of certain personalities from the new leadership of the ruling "Yemeni Socialist Party" was due to "violations of party rules" not political rivalries.

Most outstanding of those excluded from the new leadership was former President 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il often described as Moscow's man in Aden.

Muhammad emerged this week as the strongman of South Yemen after he was re-elected secretary general of the YSP at a three-day party congress in Aden.

The congress, which elected a new Central Committee and Politbureau for the party, made no mention of 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, who reportedly resigned all his official posts earlier this year.

GHALI INTERVIEWED ON IRAQ-IRAN WAR, MIDEAST ISSUES

NC211222 Cairo MENA in English 1200 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Cairo, Oct 21 (MENA)--Dr Butrus Ghali, State Minister for Foreign Affairs, said that Israel claims that instability in the Middle East is the result of Arab conflicts and not because of Arab-Israeli confrontation.

Arab conflicts threaten stability in the Middle East, he said, but this threat is far less than the danger resulting from the failure to solve the Palestinian cause and the continuation of one million Palestinians as refugees without home in addition to one more million Palestinians living under Israeli military occupation.

Dr Ghali in an interview with AL-AHRAM daily today noted that the present fight raging between the level of the Palestinian cause which in fact is connected with the existence or nonexistence of a state. There is a big difference between a conflict over borders and a conflict over existence or nonexistence of a state, Dr Ghali added.

The war raging between Iraq and Iran is a catastrophe to the whole area because it eclipsed the Palestinian case and distracted world attention from the Palestinian problem.

Dr Ghali then referred to conflicts raging now in the area. They all do not rise to the level of the Palestinian cause. They are conflicts over borders or are due to attempts to create leaderships, he said. In this connection he cited the example of conflicts between Kuwait and Iraq, between Algeria and Morocco or between Ethiopia and Somalia.

Answering a query on the European initiative Dr Ghali said Egypt supports the European initiative provided it proceeds parallel to the efforts exerted in the Egyptian diplomacy.

In reply to a question on autonomy, Dr Ghali said the recent Palestinian autonomy talks in Washington represented no advance but produced a new method of procedure that might lead to success.

After a year of futile negotiations we decided that a summit conference should be held to overcome the difficulties.

Asked about President Carter's opposition to Israel's annexation of Jerusalem and Ronald Reagan's non-opposition, Dr Ghali said the United States Government was committed to the principle that Jerusalem is an indivisible part of the West Bank.

We must differentiate between official commitments and election statements, he noted.

CAIRO REPORTS NONALIGNED MOVE ON IRAQ-IRAN WAR

NC212121 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] At the United Nations, the nonaligned states coordination office has agreed in principle to form a ministerial committee to try and end the Iraqi-Iranian war and carry out a factfinding mission on the roots of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict.

A PLO spokesman said that this agreement was reached at a special meeting of the coordination office today.

DEFENSE MINISTER KHAYRALLAH ANALYZES MILITARY SITUATION

JN220850 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0745 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Oct (INA)--A high-ranking Iraqi military official has said that the Iraqi Armed Forces have consolidated their control over an area twice the size of Lebanon. He added: Our troops entered six cities in 6 days--an accomplishment that can only be achieved by armies strong in faith and armed with ideology, ability and right.

The Iraqi military official, Staff Gen 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander of the armed forces and defense minister, said: The accomplished part of the target tasks designated to our armed forces and the controlled area and its importance are unprecedented in the history of modern wars, if we consider the time, the area and its military and topographic nature.

In a statement published by the ATH-THAWRAH newspaper here today, the defense minister said: Our armed forces have carried out their sacred tasks with extreme valor and ability. Our forces, the defense minister added, are now within their designated targets and are capable of forcing the Magian enemy to recognize our legitimate rights, which he usurped in past eras. He said that the Iraqi Armed Forces are fully capable and are prepared to achieve all of the objectives that are being drafted by the command in light of the new military and political realities.

He described the historic crossing of the Karun River as a daring operation, during which the various valiant units demonstrated extreme bravery and shouldered high responsibility.

He added: With the crossing of the Karun River our army recorded a brilliant victory, which paved the way for further decisive victories, within the context of Saddam's Al-Qadisiyah. The crossing is unprecedented in the history of the Iraqi Army, since our armed forces have never crossed such a wide water barrier with such accuracy and speed under these specific natural and topographic conditions.

Staff Gen 'Adnan Khayrallah added: Our armed forces continued their sacred advance deep into Iranian territory. They are now on the approaches to Abadan, having tightened their ironclad siege on Al-Muhammarah [Khuninshar, formerly Khorramshar] and Abadan. Our forces have completely isolated these two cities from Tehran and the rest of the world and now control their communications and supply routes, in addition to controlling the oil pipelines that pass through Abadan, the main roads and railroads.

The Iraqi military official asserted that our armed forces' tremendous victories over the Persian enemy are victories for our Arab nation. History will record these victories with pride and admiration, because they restored Arab sovereignty over lands that were usurped under known circumstances. These victories have also fostered feelings of valor and courage in Arab souls and have ended the state of despair and discouragement that befell the Arab nation during its struggle against the Zionist entity.

The defense minister added: The victories must be viewed in light of the following realities: The enemy's population is three times that of Iraq; Iran is a modern arsenal, by virtue of the aggressive role planned for it by imperialist circles from the time of the shah; and our units' military activities are taking place in Iranian territory, which is militarily fortified and prepared for defense.

Staff Gen 'Adnan Khayrallah asserted that the Iraqi Army has dealt strong and crushing blows to the Persian enemy, thus weakening his entity and shaking his arrogance.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUES 21-22 OCT

Communique No 93

JN211727 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1704 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Communique No 93 issued by Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 21 October 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

This afternoon, our valiant armed forces continued reinforcing their victories in their operations sectors and dealt strong blows to the Magian racist enemy, inflicting the following losses in life and equipment:

I. The ground forces:

A. Enemy losses: Two enemy planes in the southern sector of the theater of operations were shot down and two tanks destroyed.

B. Our losses: Two martyrs.

II. The air forces:

A. Enemy aircraft raided civilian targets. Our antiaircraft guns opened fire and forced them to flee as follows:

1. At 0730 enemy planes raided the Al-Faw region in an effort to hit civilian installations.
2. At 1046 enemy planes raided the Qal'at Dizah region in an effort to hit residential areas.
3. At 1050 enemy planes raided Umm ar-Rasas Island in Al-Basrah Governorate in an effort to hit residential areas.
4. At 1240 and 1310 enemy planes raided As-Sulaymaniyah Governorate in an effort to hit residential areas.

B. Our losses in the enemy raids.

1. In lives: Two persons were martyred and 5 wounded in the Al-Faw region; eight persons were martyred, 18 wounded and a number of houses were destroyed in Qal'at Dizah.
2. Some civilian installations sustained damage.

C. While our planes today were carrying out their tasks on the Abadan-(Shaykh Budayr) axis and as a result of a technical failure, one of these planes fell on enemy territory. We hold the Iranian authorities responsible for the safety of its pilot.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 21 October 1980

Communique No 94

JN221048 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1022 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Communique No 94 issued by Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 22 October 1980]

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Oct (INA)--In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

Last night and this morning, our valiant armed forces continued to chase the racist Persian enemy and strike at and destroy him in the operations sectors, inflicting grave losses in life and equipment on him as follows:

I. The ground forces:

A. Known enemy losses:

1. In personnel: 40 killed.
2. In equipment: Ten vehicles of various types and 2 guns were destroyed and burned; one rocket launcher vehicle was destroyed.
3. Two Chieftain tanks and one personnel carrier were captured. All are serviceable.
4. One F-5 fighter plane in the southern operations sector was shot down.

B. Our losses:

1. In personnel: 24 martyred.
2. In equipment: Three vehicles of various types, two guns of various calibers and one armored vehicle were destroyed.

II. The air forces:

A. Enemy planes raided civilian targets. Our air defenses intercepted them as follows:

1. At 0645 two enemy planes raided Haj 'Umran, aiming at residential areas.
2. At 1118 two planes raided Baghdad, aiming at residential areas.

B. Our losses as a result of enemy raids: eight persons wounded in Baghdad.

C. One enemy plane was shot down in Baghdad.

D. Our planes raided enemy military and economic targets today, inflicting great losses on them as follows:

1. Military positions on the Dezful-(Malawi) axis were hit and destroyed.
2. The Mansuri railroad station on the Bandar-e Shahpur--Ahvaz road was hit.

Our planes returned safely to the homeland.

III. The naval forces:

Our naval units attacked an enemy supply ship in Khowr-e Musa at the head of the Arab Gulf, sinking it.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 22 October 1980

GROUND FORCES TAKE CONTROL OF ABADAN ROADS, SEIZE PRISON

JN211912 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1850 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Dispatch by INA correspondent Muhammad Fakhri Arzuqi]

[Text] Al-Muhammarah, Arabistan, 21 Oct (INA)--The Iraqi military forces have been able to deal a strong blow to the Iranian forces pockets inside Al-Muhammarah [Khuninshahr] today by seizing control of the city prison.

A military official told me that the prison position is of strategic importance because of its proximity to the city center and its location on the Karun River, in addition to its strong fortifications, the concentration of large Iranian forces in it and its being an important storehouse for weapons and ammunition.

He said that the Iranian forces sustained heavy losses in the fighting that took place to seize the prison. He added that the Iraqi forces inflicted considerable losses in lives and equipment on the Iranian forces and that they were able to capture scores of those defending the prison and city.

Today I was able to move about among the Iraqi forces' advanced positions on the Abadan axis and saw the city outskirts, where the Iraqi forces are in control of most of the main roads.

Meanwhile, Iranian planes made three attempts to attack the advanced Iraqi forces. The military men described these as desperate attempts because no hits were scored on Iraqi positions. The planes were driven off by strong antiaircraft fire.

Summing up the military situation, a military commander said that the Iraqi units fully control the Abadan-Ahvaz and Abadan-(Shaykh Budayr) [Supply] Lines and have cut off supplies to Abadan. The Iraqi units are continuing their raids against enemy positions in the city itself.

He stressed that the Iraqi forces are fighting with high spirits, as if they entered war only only today.

BBC INTERVIEW ON ISSUE OF ISRAELI ATTACK AGAINST REACTOR

LD211336 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 16 Oct 80

[From the "Outlook" program]

[Excerpt] [Unidentified announcer] With the Iraqis still trying to break down the Iranian defenses around the vital oil installations at Abadan, the Gulf war continues to be fought mainly on the ground. But intelligence reports which come from sources in France are saying that one of the recent air raids on Iraq was carried out not by the Iranians but by the Israelis. The target was Iraq's experimental nuclear reactor at Tammuz, now being installed by the French. The Israelis certainly fear it could one day be used to help Iraq develop nuclear weapons. But what's the evidence to suggest that they carried out the raid in the hope that the Iranians would be blamed? It's a question I put to the GUARDIAN correspondent in Paris, Paul Webster.

[Begin recording] [Answer] This particular reactor has been a point of tension between France and Israel now for 4 or 5 years, ever since it was ordered by Iraq, and it does seem that Israel is determined that it will be destroyed and never come into action because they fear it will be used to produce a nuclear bomb. Just about 18 months ago Israeli agents in fact blew up the original reactor destined for Iraq which was being built in the south of France. Even so France decided to push through the order anyway, but earlier this year the Iraqi in charge of the whole operation, who is in fact an expatriate Egyptian, was murdered in Paris and again a shadow of the Israelis does seem behind it.

[Question] But what's the evidence that this raid was actually carried out?

[Answer] First of all because the Iranians have never said they carried it out. Secondly, these particular planes had no markings. They were totally unidentified and it didn't seem that Iran would in fact want to destroy nuclear reactors for fear of reprisals on its own nuclear reactors. But the evidence is coming from the French intelligence services to say that they did in fact--do in fact--know that two Israeli Phantom jets took off on what was basically an 1,100-mile return trip to this place near Baghdad and they also know the weapons these planes were carrying, which in fact were rockets rather than heavy bombs.

[Question] These planes were Phantom jets, and that would be really at the operational limits of the Phantom, wouldn't it?

[Answer] That's correct and that's in fact why they were using rockets instead of bombs, and it did prove that these rockets weren't in fact powerful enough to pentrate the reinforced concrete of the reactor itself, so that in fact the Israelis appear to have sacrificed effectiveness for range and these rockets, instead of destroying the nuclear reactor, bounced off and destroyed some of the ancillary equipment, presumably putting the nuclear reactor out of operation.

[Question] But the damage wasn't very serious; it wouldn't have put back the project by very much.

[Answer] Not as serious as the Israelis hoped, but it certainly put back the project because one of the immediate effects has been to withdraw the 400 or so French technicians who were working on the project. They've moved to safety; they've abandoned by the way about 25 pounds of highly charged uranium to Iraqi scientists, but it does seem that without the French technicians this project is going to be delayed for many, many more months.

BAGHDAD RADIO ON MOTIVES BEHIND U.S. NAVAL MANEUVERS

JN211638 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] U.S.-British air and naval maneuvers have begun in the Gulf of Oman and will continue until 4 November, the date of the U.S. presidential elections.

AFP reports today that, according to the U.S. Defense Department, the two U.S. aircraft carriers Midway and Eisenhower, in addition to 23 other ships, will participate in these maneuvers.

It is to be recalled that ever since the fabrication of the so-called crisis of the U.S. hostages in Tehran, the United States has been increasing its military presence in the Arab Gulf region under the guise of protecting the hostages, following prior arrangements for such a stand with the racist Persian regime.

BAGHDAD REJECTS 'HOSTILE' U.S. STAND ON MIDDLE EAST

America's 'True Nature'

JN212114 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] O Arab brothers: America is America. It does not change and will not change. In saying this, we do not mean to imply we ever expected America to change its attitude toward the Arab nation, nor do we belong to that group which has wagered on America and imagined that it is possible to change its attitude or even to neutralize the leader of world imperialism in the struggle between the Arabs and their enemies.

The most recent product of the Americans' talent is the urgent call by America's President Carter to win over the votes of America's Jews in order to win the American presidential elections. At a meeting of the Jewish organizations in New York, Carter pledged that he will not change American policy toward the Zionist entity if he is reelected. Thus, right and justice do exist in the dictionary of American policy; right and justice constitute for the Americans only their interests, and for Carter personally and any other candidates for the American Presidency only the presidential seat in Washington.

We are not, of course, discovering this fact for the first time, nor is it new in America, but Carter reaffirms the hostile American stand against Palestine and the Arab nation. This reaffirmation means that America sides with the Zionists' usurpation of Palestine and with the continued Zionist occupation of the Palestinian and other Arab territories even though these territories belong to their Arab owners and were seized by force.

Now, why do we mention specifically this point? We do so because Muskie, America's secretary of state, accuses Iraq of invading Iran and, to justify his accusation, announces that America is against the confiscation of others' lands by force although he knows that Iran, not Iraq, is the aggressor and that Iraq was repulsing an aggression and storming the Iranian interior to confirm its rights to its lands and waters, while stating that it has no designs on Iran's territories.

Thus, America shows its true nature. Neither its hostility nor its bias to its interests and agents in Tel Aviv and Tehran can conceal its contradictory stands or provide a logical justification for them. Yes, America is America. It does not and will not change. It will remain blind and not see the violations committed through the Zionist practies; yet it is so wise as to see in Iraq's stand--despite its clarity--a violation. Simply put, America is against the Arabs in Palestine and against them in Iraq and will be against them everywhere.

We wonder what is behind those who claim to be Arabs although they speak insolently against Iraq in favor of Khomeyni and his gang. We wonder how they saw in Khomeyni's theatrical performances, which everyone acknowledges as such, a stand hostile to America. We ask if there is an explanation for their disgraceful stands except that of the commonality of agents who have the same qualities and the same links.

Palestine, which was cut into pieces by the plots of those who claim to be Arabs more than by the knives of the strange foreigners, cannot be deceived by glittering slogans and it will not forgive anyone who has traded in its name to maintain his seat of power.

ATH-THAWRAH Commentary

JN221013 Baghdad INA in English 0930 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Oct (INA)--Under headline "Iraq's Attitudes and the Feverish American Animosity Campaign," the leading Iraqi daily ATH-THAWRAH strongly criticised recent statements by leading U.S. officials in support of Iran and against Iraq.

It seems that U.S. President Carter lost his balance within his current election campaign due to feeling weak vis-a-vis his Republican opponent Ronald Reagan, thing that pushed him and his officials to direct flagrant accusations against Iraq, paper said.

In its editorial Wednesday, ATH-THAWRAH added in its reply to allegations by Carter, his State Secretary Muskie and State Department spokesman Cannon, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn repeatedly confirmed Iraq wasn't intending to unleash war against Iran and has no amb_tions in its territories.

The penetration of Iraqi troops in the depth of Iran aims to force Khomeyni--Bani Sadr clique to recognize the Iraqi rights, respect Iraq's sovereignty and pride, non-interference in its and the region's affairs, refrain from expansionist racist trends and restoration of the 3 Iranian-occupied Arab islands in the Gulf to their owners, ATH-THAWRAH said.

Paper reaffirmed that Iraq had already announced its preparedness to withdraw from the Iranian territories, provided the Persians recognize opnely, frankly and practically in Iraq's national and pan-Arab rights.

Washington well understands that the current Iraqi battle code-named "Saddam's Qadisiyah" is a national liberation battle, is said.

U.S. Administration also understands that this battle is a step forwards towards the liberation of Palestine and other occupied Arab territories from Zionism, imperialism and Magians (Persians), ATH-THAWRAH said.

The revolutionary tactic practiced by Iraq in liberating its lands and imposing full sovereignty over Shatt al-'Arab waterway is understood by U.S.A. to be a threat to settlement and capitulation plans that began by Camp David accords, it added.

This is how we link between American animosity to Iraq and full alliance to the Persian regime and readiness to supply it with arms and ammunition to save it from its current bitter defeat, paper stressed.

BAGHDAD SAYS MORE THAN 2,000 SYRIANS AIDING IRANIANS

JN171107 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1015 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] Sources close to the Syrian regime have disclosed that well over 2,000 Syrian soldiers are participating in the war on the side of Khomeyni's forces against the Iraqi forces.

The sources said that Hafiz al-Asad did not send his troops in the form of regular units, but in the form of volunteer experts to supervise the antiaircraft and antitank missile bases and also in the form of doctors and radio and television correspondents.

Despite the disclosure of Al-Asad's collusion with the gang of charlatan Khomeyni, the enemy of Arabism and the Arab nation, Hafiz' information organs are trying to conceal facts from the sons of Arab Syria. At the same time, these organs are trying to shroud with secrecy the number of the Syrians killed on the Iraqi-Iranian battlefront.

The Syrian information media have launched a frenzied campaign against Iraq, distorting facts and fabricating tendentious statements. The Syrian regime is trying to conceal the reports on the victories of the valiant Iraqi Army against the Magian regime's forces. At the same time it is intensifying its propaganda campaign on the 1973 October war to an unprecedented level. The Syrian information organs have failed as usual to mention the valiant Iraqi Army's participation in the October war when it defended Damascus from falling into the hands of Zionist Moshe Dayan. These organs talk about Hafiz al-Asad's heroism during 1973--the heroism that almost brought about the downfall of Damascus and that led Al-Asad to sign the cease-fire agreements, to approve UN Resolutions 242 and 338 and to recognize the Zionist entity.

SYRIAN PEOPLE, MAURITANIA DECLARE SUPPORT

Dayr az-Zawr Masses

GF2211215 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Excerpt] President General Saddam Husayn has received more messages of congratulations and support for Saddam's battle of Al-Qadisiyah, the battle of honor for Arabism being waged by our victorious army against the racist Persians. The messages stress that when it is waging this battle on the Arab homeland's eastern flank, Iraq is fighting on the Arab nation's behalf and in defense of its national interests and legitimate rights of sovereignty and liberation. The following is the text of one of these messages:

President and struggler Saddam Husayn. The masses of Dayr az-Zawr Province in the Syrian Arab region, on behalf of the elders and members of the tribes of Al-Bakkarah, (Al-'Iyadat), Al Bu Sarrayah, Al-Hassun, (Az-Zumayyim), Al-Murayyah, Al-Marasimah, Al Bu Hardan and Al Bu Zamil, trade unions in Al Bukamal and Al-Mayadin and peasant societies in Al Bukamal, Al-Mayadin, (Al-'Ashsharah), (Hadyin), As-Salihiyah, Al-Basirah, As-Sur, As-Sahil and Al-Jadid warmly congratulate you and the political leadership in the Iraqi region for the victory of the heroic Iraqi Army, the army of the Arab nation, in the Saddam's battle of Al-Qadisiyah.

We consider ourselves among the Iraqi forces. We await your orders to join the battle of honor and liberation against the racist Persians and international Zionism to liberate Palestine, and condemn the arbitrary measures of the executioners of the Syrian people, led by the criminal Hafiz al-Asad.

Long may you continue to be a hope for the Arab nation. Victory is yours.

[Signed] The masses of Dayr az-Sawr Province

Mauritanian Government

JN211832 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1800 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Nouakchott, 21 Oct (INA)--Mauritania has reiterated its support for Iraq in its pan-Arab battles to restore complete historical and national rights to its lands and waters. This was announced by Mohamed el Mokhtar Ould Zamel, Mauritanian minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, when he met with 'Abd Husayn Ibrahim ar-Rifa'i, Iraqi ambassador to Mauritania. The ambassador briefed the Mauritanian minister on developments on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES THANK-YOU CABLE FROM GDR LEADER

JN191105 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1015 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Oct (INA)--President Saddam Husayn has received a thank-you cable from Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, in reply to President Saddam Husayn's congratulatory cable on the occasion of GDR National Day.

The cable reads: On behalf of the GDR people and in my own name, I express my sincere thanks for your kind congratulations on the occasion of the GDR's national day. I share your conviction that the relations of friendship between our two countries and peoples will be deepened and developed in the future.

SENIOR OFFICIAL CONFERS WITH ROMANIAN ENVOY ON RELATIONS

JN212201 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister, received tonight Mihail Diamandopol, Romanian ambassador in Baghdad. During the meeting, the two sides discussed bilateral relations as well as economic and technical subjects, particularly those which were agreed upon during the first deputy prime minister's visit to Romania. They also stressed the need to follow up the implementation of the agreements signed between Iraq and Romania with the aim of promoting their relations.

The ambassador conveyed the greetings of the Romanian prime minister and his first deputy prime minister. He also conveyed the Romanian officials' assessment of the importance of the first deputy prime minister's visit to Romania and its influence on the development of existing bilateral relations.

Taha Yasin Ramadan asked the Romanian ambassador to convey his greetings to both the prime minister and the first deputy prime minister of Romania.

IRAQ, TURKEY SIGN LAND TRANSPORT, TRANSIT TRADE AGREEMENT

JN181757 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1300 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Ankara, 18 Oct (INA)--A new agreement on land transport and transit trade was signed here today between Iraq and Turkey.

The agreement, which was signed for Iraq by Faruq Dawud Salman, director general of the Foreign Economic Relations Department in the Trade Ministry, and for Turkey by (Anver Narus), director of the Economic Department, contains new principles for organizing the two countries' transport relations and facilitating the transport of goods and travelers between them.

The agreement also provides for the formation of a joint committee to follow up the implementation of this agreement and to determine the best means of developing bilateral cooperation in this field.

PRESIDENT SARKIS ASKS AL-WAZZAN TO FORM NEW CABINET

NC221156 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Statement by Directorate General of Lebanese Presidency]

[Text] At noon today, Wednesday, President Ilyas Sarkis received Shafiq al-Wazzan and entrusted him with the formation of a new government.

The prime minister-designate will begin tomorrow his parliamentary consultations preparatory to the formation of a new government.

President Sarkis invited Lawyer al-Wazzan to the Presidential Palace at noon today and held an 80-minute meeting with him discussing the current security, political and governmental situation in the country.

Sham'un Wish for Success

NC221215 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1155 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] The prime minister-designate, Lawyer Shafiq al-Wazzan, will visit Prime Minister Salim al-Huss at 1400 on a protocol visit.

Commenting on the designation of Al-Wazzan, former president Camille Sham'un stated that he wished success to Al-Wazzan in his task.

BEIRUT REPORTS ON NONALIGNED STATES' MEDIATION EFFORTS

NC212221 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] While fierce fighting continues between Iraq and Iran, international quarters are continuing their mediation efforts to hold peaceful negotiations between the two countries.

It has been reported that the Nonaligned States Coordination Office met in New York yesterday in the presence of the Iraqi and Iranian representatives to discuss the Iraqi-Iranian dispute and the role which the nonaligned states could play to settle this dispute. The participants at the meeting decided to form a ministerial committee, which would include representatives of some nonaligned states, to facilitate the dialogue between the two states. This has been reported by the Palestinian news agency. The formation of this committee will be discussed at a meeting which will soon be held in the presence of the Iraqi and Iranian representatives and representatives of the chairman of the Nonaligned States Coordination Office.

BRIEFS

ASSEMBLY SPEAKER'S REELECTION--Kamil al-As'ad was today reelected speaker of the Chamber of Deputies by 75 votes. There were two blank ballots. [Excerpt] [Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 21 Oct 80 NC]

NORWEGIAN DELEGATION ARRIVAL--A Norwegian delegation consisting of the deputy defense minister and five deputies arrived in Beirut at 1700 today via Zurich to hold talks with Lebanese officials; the delegation will also inspect the Norwegian UN contingent. A Netherlands military delegation also arrived in Beirut to inspect the Netherlands UN contingent. [Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 20 Oct 80 NC]

LIBYA

COMMENTARY ON MEDIA REACTION TO AL-QADHDHAFI SERMON

LD220137 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The Arab, Islamic and world media's attention was claimed by a speech delivered by the brother leader at the congregation of prayers in the Zuwaylah region.

The media underlined the leader's words that the Islamic holy places in Mecca and Medina have now fallen under American occupation and that one of the foremost Islamic duties is a jihad to liberate Mecca. The media also highlighted the leader's assertion that pilgrimage in the future would be meaningless if the American occupation of God's house continued and that pilgrimage would only have one meaning, namely jihad to liberate the house of God. Anyone who ignored this fact and turned away from jihad by merely performing the traditional pilgramage rites, would be undertaking a superficial worship other than that which was willed by God.

As for the Saudi media, it tried to avoid the essence of the speech and to deal with peripheral questions in order to divert the attention of citizens from the real substance of the speech. The media concentrated its attention on the services provided for the pilgrims and the good treatment they received as if this was not the duty of the Saudi Government, anyway. It went further by saying that pilgrims, including Libyans, were deeply grateful to the king and his wise government. This is glossing over the truth which will deceive no one. Instead of telling the truth to the Arab and Islamic masses about the American air invasion of the skies of the peninsula, it resorted to deception by talking about the helicopter which was used to organize traffic.

Thus, a fundamental contradiction is clearly manifested between the revolution and its political and ideological implications which call for freedom and stand against the capitalist, reactionary and fascist forces and the reactionary regimes which protect and worship imperialism. Thus, also appears the historical contradiction between the revolutionary forces, the forces of good and life in the Arab nation and the right wing and reactionary forces which in vain call themselves Islamic organizations and falsely allege zeal for the interests of Islam and Muslims while taking refuge under the umbrella of the United States and relying on a decrepit wall of myths.

WESTERN SAHARA

COMMUNIQUE OUTLINES SUCCESSES AGAINST MOROCCAN FORCES

LD172028 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] In a communique published today on the results of recent attacks by Saharan fighters against royalist Moroccan forces, the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] Information Ministry declared that following major battles involving several units of the royalist Moroccan forces in the (Ras al-Khanfrah) area in past weeks, units of the Saharan People's Liberation Army [ALPS] have launched a series of new attacks on the concentrations and positions of the royalist forces.

The SDAR communique explained that ALPS fighters shelled the garrisons of the royalist forces in (Rout Laouaj) and (Rou Razmiyah) on 15 October. The first resulted in the deaths of four royalist soldiers and injuries to three others. The second operation resulted in heavier losses in men and equipment among the royalist forces.

SECURITY FORCES DISCOVER SOVIET SPY IN WEST BANK

TA211712 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] The security forces have recently discovered a Soviet spy who was active in Judaea and Samaria. The IDF spokesman reports that the man was born in Ramallah, is about 35 years old, a doctor by profession. When he was studying in the Soviet Union he was recruited by the KGB [Committee for State Security] and operated in Moscow as an agent among Palestinian students. When he was due to return to Ramallah, Soviet intelligence gave him instructions to engage in mission in Israel and in Judaea and Samaria. The information he gathered was to be transmitted to the KGB station at the Soviet Embassy in Amman.

SHAMIR INTERVIEWED ON MIDEAST, AFRICAN ISSUES

TA171608 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 17 Oct 80 p 22

[Interview of Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Dov Goldstein on 15 October at Shamir's Jerusalem residence]

[Excerpts] [Question] It appears that Israel has made far-reaching concessions in the autonomy document it submitted this week to the United States, to the point where the Americans have gone out of their way to praise Israel's flexibility...

[Answer] We have not ceded any basic position. There is no reason for concern.

[Question] Did Israel propose granting the Palestinian self-governing authority the right to veto any decision to establish a settlement in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza, or to expand existing settlements?

[Answer] No such thing; who is spreading such lies? That we should allow the Palestinians, or anyone at all, to veto our right and duty to settle? On the settlement issue, not only will we not give the right to veto to any foreign element of whatever sort, we will not even agree to establish a joint apparatus for consultation on this issue.

In general, I would like to say that the Israeli document submitted this week contains no new principles. It goes into more detail about various clauses in Israel's original autonomy program. This document was composed by a team of experts from the government ministries and approved by the ministerial autonomy committee. It does not contain any deviation from Israel's principles.

[Question] Is there any truth to the rumor that Israel has agreed not to establish new settlements during the 5 years of the autonomy, in return for U.S. agreement that Israel may establish 20 new settlements before the autonomy is founded?

[Answer] This is not mentioned at all; there is no such agreement!

[Question] Is it true that Israel has proposed granting the Palestinian authority the right to veto the use of water sources in Israel on the borders of the green line? Will we ask the Palestinians for permission to drill a water well in the State of Israel?

[Answer] Nonsense! There was no mention of water sources now existing in Israel. As for the development of new water sources in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza, there will be joint consultation with representatives of the Palestinians' independent authority, taking local needs into consideration. As for the development of water sources in Israel, the Palestinians will have no right of veto. Believe me, there is no reason for concern.

[Question] Actually, there is, because if Israel does not make any of its positions more flexible or make any concession, the U.S. praise appears to be misplaced. Why are they satisfied?

[Answer] I do not know. Perhaps because Israel is prepared to consult with the representatives of the Palestinian authority on matters of water. But on matters of settlement and security--all authority is in the hands of Israel and there is no room for consultations as far as this is concerned.

[Question] How much understanding is there on the part of the United States of Israel's fear of the pact being made between Jordan and Iraq?

[Answer] The United States certainly understands our position and we have explained it in detail to the Americans.

[Question] Has Israel asked the United States to delay dispatching U.S. arms to Jordan?

[Answer] The government of Israel has never agreed to U.S. arms supplies to Jordan. There are almost daily contacts on this issue. Now, too, we are demanding that no arms be sent to Jordan.

[Question] Is there any chance that our demand will be met?

[Answer] I think that there is such a chance.

[Question] How do you view the Jordan-Iraq links?

[Answer] With very great gravity. Iraq is the most extreme of the enemy countries. Its rulers do not conceal their aim of "destroying the Zionist entity." Iraq has never signed any agreement with Israel: not an armistice, not a cease-fire, nothing. Iraq's rapprochement with Jordan, with whom we have a very long common border, is sufficient reason for great concern.

[Question] At one time Israel declared that the entrance of the Iraqi Army into Jordan was a "red line" for it and it would not permit this. Is this declaration still valid?

[Answer] A "red line" is a formulation established in the wake of developments in a field. We are keeping a close watch on what is occurring and we will act accordingly. Israel will regard the entrance of the Iraqi Army into Jordan as a move jeopardizing its security.

[Question] In your opinion, is there a rapprochement between Iraq and the United States?

[Answer] There was such a theory before the Iraq-Iran war. There were people who saw an Iraqi trend toward moving away from its dependence on the Soviet Union and coming closer to the West and the United States. After the war broke out, all these theories required reexamination. Those elements that thought this are now busy making a thorough examination of Iraqi intentions. The dominant interest of the United States is to guarantee the oil tankers' passage through the Hormuz Strait.

[Question] Is there any danger of the strait being closed?

[Answer] It is hard to imagine that anyone has any interest in this happening. But the experience of this war proves that logic does not work according to accepted rules. We should expect anything illogical when it is a question of two insane countries that are slaughtering each other's citizens and destroying the economic infrastructure and causing millions of dollars of damage to both national economies. In such a situation, it is impossible to evaluate predicted events according to the rules of logic and reason.

[Question] In Israel, generals and politicians are divided over the question of whether the war between Iraq and Iran is jeopardizing Israel or removing the threat on the eastern front. What do you think?

[Answer] No good can come to Israel from any war in the area. You only know where and how the war broke out. You never know where, how and when it will end. Both of the countries fighting are most extreme enemies of Israel. A victory by one of the two could harm us. Even a compromise after the war could lead to their unification against the "common enemy" in the area--Israel. I do not expect any advantage for us from this war.

[Question] Other than, perhaps, in the area of public relations?

[Answer] Yes, this strengthens Israel's claim that the Arab-Israeli conflict is not the only one, not the most important and not the most dangerous in the Middle East. It is only one of the many conflicts in the area to which there is no solution. Even if the administrations and rulers in Europe do not admit it, the people know that the sacrifice of Israel and support for the PLO do not guarantee a regular flow of oil.

[Question] How does the United States view Israel's fear of the new agreement between Syria and the Soviet Union?

[Answer] In the United States, just as here, there are also differing evaluations. It is clear that this is a further move toward deepening Soviet penetration of the area. This new pact has nothing to do with the Syrian-Israeli conflict. For some years the Soviet Union has been interested in this agreement, while Syria refused. It did not want to increase its dependence on the Soviet Union. Now Syria has agreed because of Al-Asad's distress inside his country, his war against a violent opposition including a large section of the Syrian population.

[Question] A short time ago you warned about Egypt's negative attitude toward the normalization. In view of the current reality, could you possible conceive of Israel not completing its withdrawal from Sinai by April 1982?

[Answer] Israel is working within the framework of the peace treaty with Egypt and is keeping its commitments in that agreement.

[Question] And is this also how Egypt is acting?

[Answer] In general--yes. But here and there, there are violations about which we complain. Normalization is a part of the peace treaty and any show of hostile propaganda definitely contradicts the peace treaty.

[Question] Is there any show of hostile propaganda?

[Answer] Definitely! Definitely! There are venemous statements and articles in the Egyptian press. There are speeches filled with hostile content, made by Egyptians from international platforms. There are many such instances and this disturbs us very much.

[Question] One of the most important people in your party, Herut, someone who has an important national position, told me this week that Israel's withdrawal from Sharm ash-Shaykh, in accordance with the peace treaty, would be suicide. What do you think about this statement?

[Answer] I do not accept such an extreme statement. There is no point in arguing over the peace conditions now.

[Question] Is it true that Egypt is strongly urging African countries not to renew their relations with Israel, although some of them are inclined to do so?

[Answer] No. We have no proof that Egypt is acting in this way. Lately we have even had signs to the contrary: When African countries ask Egypt's advice about whether to renew their diplomatic relations with Israel, Egypt's reply is that it has no objections to this.

[Question] Do you believe that African countries will soon renew their relations with Israel?

[Answer] We are trying to broaden our links with African countries but there is no point in ignoring the difficulties on the way to a renewal of diplomatic relations. Iraq, for example, has recently invested more than $1 billion in an attempt to influence African countries not to renew their relations with Israel. There is a noticable and definite tendency on the part of African countries to revise their relations with Israel and we are persisting in our attempts to expand the links with them.

FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS NAVON VISIT TO EGYPT

TA211646 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The Foreign Ministry views President Navon's visit to Egypt as a very significant contribution to the consolidation of peace. This was stated by Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir after a meeting with President Yitzhaq Navon in which the time-table and the goals of the visit were discussed. Our correspondent adds that before the president leaves for Egypt, he will also confer with Prime Minister Menahem Begin for a preparatory talk. Correspondent 'Oz Frankel reports Shamir's statements following the meeting:

[Begin recording] [Shamir] I have told the president about the recent developments in relations with Egypt and I have told him how I view the situation. He informed me about the schedule of the visit and expressed numerous ideas. We have consulted, exchanged ideas and thoughts--that is all.

[Frankel] Shamir claimed that he did not know about a political message that Navon will dispatch to Egyptian President as-Sadat. This topic is to be discussed at the prime minister's meeting with the president on Friday, if it is discussed at all.

[Shamir] I have presented the position of the Foreign Ministry. The Foreign Ministry considers the visit a significant contribution to the consolidation of peace with Egypt. [end recording]

MINISTRY SAYS MODA'I REMARKS ON OIL TALKS DISTORTED

TA211321 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1200 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Jerusalem, 21 Oct--Energy Ministry Spokesman Yitzhaq Shomron stated: The remarks attributed today to Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i concerning the negotiations on the oil supply agreement with the United States were distorted. The spokesman also noted that Minister Moda'i said nothing about the U.S. election while he was in the United States, nor does he have any intention of doing so in the future.

CORRECTION TO REPORT ON BOPHUTHATSWANA LEADER'S REMARKS

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "Botswana Leader Interested in Information Exchange," published in the 20 October Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT on page N 4:

Headline should read: BOPHUTHATSWANA LEADER INTERESTED IN INFORMATION EXCHANGE

Paragraph one, line one, should read: ...president of the Bophuthatswana region of South ...

ETHIOPIA

ADDIS ABABA RADIO REPORTS SOMALI STATE OF EMERGENCY

LD211920 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 21 Oct 80 EA

[Text] It has been reported that the leader of the reactionary Somali Government, Mohamed Siad Barre, has declared a state of emergency all over Somalia. In their dispatches from Mogadishu, news agency correspondents reported that in addition to declaring the state of emergency, Siad Barre also put all state powers into his hands.

Quoting dispatches they had received from Mogadishu, news agencies in Nairobi said that the chauvinist Siad Barre declared the state of emergency because of mounting public opposition to his leadership based on expansionist policies. Siad Barre declared the state of emergency all over Somalia on the occasion of the 11th anniversary celebrations of his seizure of power through a coup d'etat.

SOMALI 'INVASION ARMY' IN SOUTH REPULSED WITH LOSSES

LD211658 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1030 GMT 21 Oct 80 EA

[Excerpt] The revolutionary army stationed in the south has resolutely withstood the repeated attempts of aggression launched by the invasion army deployed by the reactionary Somali ruling class in the Yet and Dumti battlefronts in El Carre Province of Bale Administrative Region and victoriously asserted the protection of revolutionary Ethiopia's borders in the south by taking defensive steps.

In its engagement with the enemy, the revolutionary army stationed in the south, which previously defeated and drove out the Somali army of aggression which crossed Ethiopia's southern borders and penetrated about 300 km into the country in 1976-77, achieved victory to the chagrin of the enemy and to the pride of its friends at Yet on 18 September and on the Dumti front on 10 October as a result of its firm defensive steps.

The heroic revolutionary army stationed in the south inflicted heavy damage on the enemy soldiers in terms of lives and weapons. Moreover, it proved its superiority by altering the balance of forces and getting the upper hand on the battlefield, thus forcing the enemy to flee, abandoning its modern arms. The battle was fought with tanks, artillery, aircraft and infantry.

The Somali reactionary ruling clique deployed the 6th Artillery Battalion Mechanized Brigade, a police brigade, a tank brigade and an antiaircraft brigade, reinforced with heavy artillery support on the Yet battlefront.

On the Dumti front, the Somali Government deployed the 275th, 20th, 173d, 19th, 184th and the 183d battalions, reinforced with antiaircraft batteries, artillery and armored cars. In total, there was a six-battalion-strong invading force with support units.

According to a group of journalists which has visited the two battlefronts, the amount of weapons being collected from the battlefronts is increasing daily, indicating the heavy losses suffered by the soldiers of the reactionary Somali ruling clique. The revolutionary southern army deployed on the Yet battlefront, supported by the famous Ethiopian Air Force, has killed many enemy soldiers, destroyed various heavy and light weapons and captured numerous other weapons.

The numerous light and heavy weapons captured and destroyed by the revolutionary army have included some made in the United States, France, Italy and Egypt. Other items captured include rice donated by the Italian Government to aid refugees, and powdered milk donated by the FRG.

The members of the revolutionary army stationed on the Dumti battlefront have on their part, supported by the revolutionary air force, killed many enemy soldiers in the engagement with the invading force, thus dealing a severe defeat to the enemy from 18 September to 2 October.

Artillery emplacements and armored cars were also put out of action by the Ethiopian Air Force and the antiaircraft guns of the revolutionary forces. Weapons similar to those seized in the Yet battle were also captured. The Ethiopian revolutionary forces completely annihilated the 275th Battalion of the 13th Brigade of the reactionary Somali force, killing over 350 soldiers of the 20th Battalion; more than 300 soldiers of the 173d Battalion; 120 of the 19th Battalion; over 200 soldiers of the 184th Battalion; and more than 130 soldiers of the 183d Battalion of the 23d Brigade.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM UN SESSION

LD212017 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1900 GMT 21 Oct 80 EA

[Text] Comrade Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs of socialist Ethiopia and member of the Commission for Organizing the Party of Workers of Ethiopia Central Committee, returned to Addis Ababa this morning after attending the 35th UN General Assembly as the head of the Ethiopian delegation.

Comrade Dr Feleke gave a press statement in the VIP lounge of Bole International Airport on the issues raised at the 35th General Assembly. In his statement he said that one of the most controversial issues presented at the assembly was the situation created in the Horn of Africa by the U.S.-Somali military pact providing for the establishment of military bases.

He said that the Ethiopian delegation led by him extensively explained the danger which the military agreement presents for the independence, revolution and existence of revolutionary Ethiopia, as well as the potential dangers it might present for the peace and security of Africa, the Middle East and the world in general.

KENYA

MINISTER EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER TENSION IN HORN

LD211720 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 21 Oct 80 EA

[Text] The minister of information and broadcasting, Mr Oloo-Aringo, has reiterated Kenya's total rejection of any expansionist policies of any African country. Mr Aringo noted that although it was an expensive exercise, Kenya was getting herself ready to counter any foreign military aggression. The minister said this in Nairobi today when he held talks with the Ethiopian ambassador to Kenya, Mr Mengiste Desta, who called on him.

Mr Aringo called on governments in the East African region to reduce tension now mounting in the Horn of Africa, and described the state of affairs there as disturbing. The minister said Kenya's policy, based on pragmatism, was geared toward goodneighborliness, and stressed that Kenya did not claim anybody's territory.

The two agreed that the joint ministerial pact signed by the two countries would help promote cooperation and understanding between the two countries.

SOMALIA

BARRE GIVES REASONS FOR STATE OF EMERGENCY

LD211528 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 21 Oct 80 EA

[Text] Challe Muhammad Siad Barre, secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party [SRSP] and president of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR], this morning officially declared a state of emergency to be enforced in the SDR. The reason for this state of affairs is to protect and safeguard the interests of the Somali people inside and outside the country.

Addressing the nation on radio this morning, Challe Siad said [words indistinct] the National Assembly and the Central Committee of the party, the ministries, agencies and other state agencies will continue their work until a law detailing this matter is enacted.

Giving the reasons which forced the declaration of a state of emergency in the country, Challe Muhammad Siad Barre said: When I considered the constant aggression of the Abyssinian colonialists and their allies against the Somali people; when I considered the robbery, thieving, favoritism, tribalism, misappropriation and blackmailing, with many Somali people as the victims; when I realized that the aims and objectives of the October revolution were being twisted; when I saw many officials entrusted with national affairs deviating from their duties; when I took into account all the talk and rumors being circulated among the Somali people and creating [words indistinct]; and taking into account the squandering of the national wealth, and a few bloodsuckers fattening themselves, and many other issues which will come out in this law; citing Article 83 of the national constitution thus empowering me, I declare a state of emergency. After consulting the National Defense Committee, I herewith take over responsibility for (?defense) until the state of emergency is lifted. [passage indistinct]

Speaking on the situation of Somali workers, Challe Muhammad Siad Barre said investigation has proved that civil servants have encountering living problems, the cause being thieving, robbery and people who fatten themselves.

For this reason, I ordered a salary increase for these civil servants, after consultation with departments concerned with this matter. The president of the SDR, Challe Muhammad Siad Barre, called on the people to desist from mismanagement, corruption, lies, robbery, rumormongering, tribalism and other evils, and said that the revolution would readopt its former policy of organizing and improving the Somali people.

Meeting With Officials

LD211934 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 21 Oct 80 EA

[Text] The secretary general of the SRSP and president of the SDR, Challe Muhammed Siad Barre, this evening at the people's hall met officials of the Supreme Revolutionary Council [SRC], the Central Committee and the people's National Assembly members. The president of the SDR outlined the reasons which necessitated the declaration of the state of emergency in the country and the recall of the former members of the SRC.

Challe Muhammed Siad Barre told these officials that some of the reasons that necessitated this step were the continued acts of aggression by the Abyssinians and their allies against the SDR; the major problems created by the large number of refugees in this country; the twisting of the aims and objectives of the 21 October 1969 revolution; the rampant increase in tribal favoritism, nepotism and inequality; and the recent sabotage of state machinery within the administration and the party.

The president of the SDR stated that this state of emergency would prevail in the country until the situation returned to normal, thus enabling the country to pass through this difficult stage with the help of unity and equality, and that the aims and aspirations of the 21 October 1969 revolution would be returned to their former true path and not be diverted. The president told these officials that government departments and every national worker should continue work until a new directive is issued.

CAMEROON

CHADIAN LEADER GOUKOUNI MEETS WITH AHIDJO

AB211848 Paris AFP in French 1437 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Yaounde, 21 Oct (AFP)--The president of the Transitional National Union Government of Chad (GUNT), Mr Oueddei Goukouni, will take all necessary measures to avoid border incidents between Chad and Cameroon. He gave this assurance in Yaounde Monday to President Ahmadou Ahidjo, Radio Cameroon reported Tuesday.

The leader of the GUNT, who made a stopover Monday in the Cameroonian capital on his way back from the conference in Lome, discussed the prospects for peace in his country during a 1-hour talk with President Ahidjo. According to the national radio, the head of state expressed his concern over the repeated border incidents (shelling of the Cameroon town of Kousseri, across from Ndjamena), and the violation of Cameroon airspace by unidentified aircraft (which drop bombs on the Chadian capital).

President Ahidjo also pointed out to Mr Goukouni the effects this war could have on Cameroon if prolonged indefinitely.

Mr Ahmadou Ahidjo, Radio Cameroon reports, lastly expressed the will of his country to continue humanitarian aid to the Chadian refugees, and to spare no efforts to bring about peace, for which he appeals in all earnestness.

CHAD

MEETING IN LOME CONTINUES AT FOREIGN MINISTER LEVEL

AB211318 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The meeting of the OAU ad hoc subcommittee on Chad, which opened in our capital on Saturday, is continuing at the level of foreign ministers and of the OAU General Secretariat under the chairmanship of Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema. This was stated yesterday by OAU Secretary General Edem Kodjo in the presence of Presidents Eyadema of Togo, Kerekou of Benin and Oueddei Goukouni of Chad, as well as of Congolese Interior and Security Minister Francois Xavier Katali. These three personalities left our capital yesterday afternoon for their respective countries. They were preceded on Saturday afternoon by the Sierra Leonean head of state and current chairman of the OAU, Mr Siaka Stevens.

Earlier in the afternoon, President Stevens attended the opening session of the meeting in the presence of the two protagonists, to whom General Eyadema made an urgent appeal to listen to the voice of reason and stop fighting. The leader of the Togolese revolution stressed on this occasion that the only fight worthwhile in this difficult period is the fight against underdevelopment, hunger and misery. The head of state warned that we should not fall into the trap of fratricidal conflicts, which, he said, only benefit those who have always built their happiness on the misery of our peoples. President Eyadema said:

[Begin recording] In fact, the present world economic situation and future prospects do not permit leaders, that we are, to waste in vain quarrels the resources at Africa's disposal. It is an obvious fact that war means destruction, misery and desolation, and that what a country has progressively achieved over many decades can be destroyed within a very short time. [end recording]

In his speech at the opening session, President Siaka Stevens stated that it was time for all those involved in this fratricidal war to think and put a stop to the conflict. Considering the pace of development of the war, its duration and the victims it is causing, the Sierra Leonean head of state wondered whether any people will still remain in Chad to be ruled. In his capacity as chairman of the OAU, Mr Siaka Stevens strongly advised all the parties concerned to end the war and to avoid playing into the hands of those who are fighting only for their own interests. Before leaving Lome, Mr Siaka Stevens said he was very optimistic about the successful outcome of the meeting of the OAU ad hoc committee on Chad.

Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure, who was unable to attend the Lome meeting, yesterday sent two messages of encouragement and support to the meeting.

CONGO

HEAD OF STATE DETAILS VIEWS ON CHAD SOLUTION

AB211644 Paris AFP in French 1458 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Brazzaville, 21 Oct (AFP)-The Congolese president, Denis Sassou-N'guesso, stated on Monday that before new initiatives in the Chadian conflict are taken, one must wait for the outcome of the Lome conference.

In an interview, the Congolese president said that though his country is happy about increased initiatives on Chad like those of Gabonese President Omar Bongo and Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko, who originated the idea of a conference, for the moment one must watch what is happening in Lome and it is only after this conference that we will see what initiative to take.

Congo, which is a member of the OAU ad hoc committee on the Chadian conflict and represented by its minister of interior, Francois Xavier Katali, at the Lome conference, wishes to see positive results from this conference, President N'guesso added.

The Chadian problem is a real drama in Africa and Central Africa and we cannot leave our Chadian brothers to suffer indefinitely, the Congolese head of state continued, but the solution to the Chadian problem should come from the political will inside Chad and not be imposed on Chad from the outside. The Congolese president also thinks the Chadian people should regain their self-control and find a solution which is appropriate to their problem.

The Congolese head of state also specified that his country has taken some important decisions concerning the Chadian problem. In spite of the loss of one soldier and several others wounded among the Congolese troops when they were present in Ndjamena during the bombing, the Congo is not discouraged and continues to do all that is in its power to add its contribution to the resolution of this problem, he added.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT BY BURUNDI LEADER

AB211920 Paris AFP in French 0939 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Brazzaville, 21 Oct (AFP)--Congolese President Denis Sassou-N'guesso has been officially invited to visit Burundi. This is contained in a final communique published on Monday in Brazzaville at the end of the 4-day official visit to Congo to the Burundian head of state, Col Jean-Baptiste Bagaza. The date of the visit will be set later.

The two heads of state reaffirmed their desire to promote bilateral cooperation to move toward greater regional integration. A cooperation accord between the Congolese Labor Party (PCT) and the National Unity and Progress Party (UPRONA) of Burundi was signed during the visit of President Bagaza. The two heads of state also agreed to do everything to revive the East and Central African heads of state conference, the communique continues.

On economic matters, they stressed the need to reorganize the world's economy in order to establish a new economic order.

The two delegations expressed concern over the Chadian problem. In this regard, they reaffirmed that it is only through negotiations that a lasting solution can be found to the Chadian conflict, and called on the various Chadian factions to implement the Lagos accord without further delay. The Congolese and Burundian presidents also brought up the nonimplementation of OAU and UN resolutions on Namibia, and deplored South Africa's impunity. They appealed for support for SWAPO (South-West African People's Organization), the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

The two parties also renewed their support for the struggle of the Saharan people and reaffirmed their support for the nonaligned movement.

ZAIRE

AZAP STRESSES SELF-RELIANCE ASPECT OF 1981 BUDGET

AB211050 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0745 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Kinshasa, 21 Oct (AZAP)--The 1981 budget proposal which was presented to the Legislative Council yesterday by Citizen Nguza Karl-I-Bond, the first state commissioner, clearly reflects the will and the strong determination of the Executive Council to overcome the adversities brought about by the world crisis from which the Republic of Zaire is suffering.

It is true that the elements of this budget are closely linked with external factors, including the general increase in prices in inflation, the rise in oil prices, the accelerating increase in prices in industrialized countries, and the rapid fall in the growth of production. But the will to succeed that characterizes all the actions of the Executive Council gives our brave and hard-working people every reason to be hopeful. This will is seen in the priority given to agriculture, which constitutes an indisputable basis for our victory over our difficult situation and enables us to look to the future with confidence and optimism. Together with agriculture, particular attention is given to other sectors such as mining, manufacturing industry, transport and power. However, we still have to mobilize the active forces of the nation to put them at the service of economic and social development for a better outcome to our economic recovery plan.

In other words, the watchword of the moment should be: Help yourself so that heaven will help you, because, as guide Mobutu Sese Seko continues to say, the success of our economic recovery plan after all remains the affair of Zairians themselves. This implies having voluntary discipline and a high sense ofmanaging public affairs, and forgetting selfish interests for the wellbeing of the national community. The Executive Council, which is a challenging team, has made this its option.

BRIEFS

FRENCH-CONGOLESE FINANCIAL AGREEMENT--A financial agreement was signed between our country and France this morning at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Our country was represented by the minister for transport and civil aviation, Comrade Hilaire Mounthault, while the French ambassador to our country, Andre Arnaud, represented France. This agreement, which is in the interest of the Trans-Congolese Communication Agency, will permit the setting up of the technical and economic team at the port in Pointe Noire within a short time. [Excerpt] [Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 15 Oct 80 AB]

GHANA

PAPER QUESTIONS DEBT REPAYMENT IN FACE OF HARDSHIPS

AB191312 Accra Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Press review]

[Excerpt] THE ECHO, in its editorial column, writes on the payment of the country's external debts in the face of the deplorable condition of the economy. The paper recalls President Limann's statement that since he assumed office the government has been paying the country's debts and had even repatriated profits of some external investors. The paper feels that what the president did not say is the total amount Ghana owes and how much has been paid so far. Thousands of economically deprived citizens, says the paper, are asking: How come the country is paying its debts, and yet things are becoming economically harder and harsher for the ordinary people in the country? The desperate citizens are asking how is it possible for huge sums of loans and accumulated profits to be paid while the shelves are still empty.

While admitting that there is nothing wrong with paying one's debts, THE ECHO however contends that native wisdom dictates that a hungry person should not pay his debts at the risk of having nothing to eat, in order to survive to pay his debts another day.

Referring to the number of loan agreements ratified by parliament during the first session, THE ECHO wants to know how much debt the present government has contracted since assuming office.

Concluding, the paper says that when the people have all the facts concerning the country's external indebtedness, and how much has been paid, then they will be able to judge for themselves how well the government is performing.

LIBERIA

FORMER TOLBERT GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL NAMED DEPUTY MINISTER

AB212046 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1755 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Mr Joseph Richards, former managing editor of the Liberan industrial free zone authority, has been appointed deputy minister for operations at the Ministry of Lands and Mines by head of state, Master Sergeant Doe. Mr Richards was among 22 former government officials who were ordered by the PRC [People's Redemption Council] to appear last September 15 or face confiscation of their properties by the government. At the end of the deadline, Joseph Richards was the only former government official who returned home.

Appointing Richards yesterday at the executive mansion, Master Sergeant Doe said Liberia will not depend on the expertise of other countries for its development. He therefore called on all patriotic citizens still residing abroad to return home and contribute their quota to the nation's development.

PRC MEMBER REAFFIRMS COMMITMENT TO TIES WITH U.S.

AB212044 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] The PRC [People's Redemption Council] chairman of labor, youth and sports, (Maj Jerry Dulloh), says the military government of Liberia will continue to support American interests in Liberia. Speaking to visiting United States labor representative, (Edward Savansan) and the third secretary of the American Embassy in Monrovia, (Major Dulloh) said the PRC stands by Liberia's commitment to the age-old relations between Monrovia and Washington.

For his part, the American labor representative pledged the United States' support for the PRC Government in the development of Liberia.

JUSTICE MINISTER CALLS FOR SPEEDY TRIAL OF PRISONERS

AB221041 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Justice Minister Chea Cheapoo has asked the government to grant speedy and impartial trial to all prisoners detained following the April coup in compliance with the laws of the country. [sentence indistinct] Addressing a press conference in his office today, the justice minister disclosed that he has received letters from private individuals, students, (lawyers) and the international community, including Amnesty International, expressing concern over the speedy and impartial trial of prisoners in the country. He said that his (call) for speedy and impartial trial of political prisoners was based on his personal conviction. Minister Chea Cheapoo attributed the long detention of people to the inability of the military tribunal to institute speedy trials. He suggested the setting up of a special commission to speedily deal with cases involving people still being detained by the government.

Commenting on prison conditions, Minister Chea Cheapoo said the PRC [People's Redemption Council] Government has tremendously improved them by providing better feeding and other facilities [few words indistinct].

MALI

ALGERIAN PARTY DELEGATION PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

AB211826 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] A delegation of the National Liberation Front, the Algerian political party, is visiting our country since yesterday. The delegation, led by (Shehu Inamel), a member of the Central Committee, paid a courtesy call an hour ago on the political secretary of the party, Mr Sory Coulibaly.

During its stay, the delegation of the Algerian party will hold working sessions with the authorities of the UDPM [Democratic Union of Malian People]. It will then, tomorrow visit the [few words indistinct], the Makala dam and on Thursday the Selinge dam. The Algerian delegates will leave our country on Friday.

NIGERIA

AUDU SPEAKS IN SWEDEN ON RSA NUCLEAR THREAT

AB220816 Paris AFP in English 0652 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Stockholm, 22 Oct (AFP)--Nigeria will not stand idly by if South Africa is found to have nuclear weapons and might have to consider acquiring them itself, Nigerian Foreign Minister Ishaya Audu warned here Tuesday.

Mr Audu, here for a 4-day official visit, told a press conference that Nigeria might be forced to review its policy of only using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

He said his country was pleased with Sweden's decision to ban Swedish companies from investing in South Africa and called on Western countries to increase their pressure on Pretoria to change its apartheid policies.

On Chad, he said efforts by the Organisation of African Unity to end the civil war there were being hampered by the interference of foreign countries, which he did not name.

Mr Audu, who was returning a 1977 visit to Nigeria by the then Swedish foreign minister, Karin Soeder, conferred Tuesday with Premier Thorbjorn Falldin and Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten. On Monday, he was received by King Carl Gustaf XVI.

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES SLOW PROGRESS ON NORTH-SOUTH ISSUES

AB211030 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] As a result of the determined struggle by developing countries to stabilize their economies, it has become necessary to initiate a worldwide action to supplement and crystallize such efforts. The urgent need for such an action could be seen in the lack of progress so far made in the North-South dialogue to forge a new world economic order. A similar underlying conspiracy is evident in the low level of success recorded by various United Nations agencies set up to correct the imbalance in the world's development process. The rich countries merely provide relief aid in cases of disasters or emergencies, and glaringly refuse to be partners in finding a permanent solution to the problems of developing nations.

The point has been made many times that this type of situation does not augur well for peace and stability in the world. It needs to be revised, at least to avert the consequences of economic oppression which the attitudes of the developed nations eventually represent. When President Shehu Shagari, in his address to the United Nations recently, called for the launching of a decade of reparations and restitution for Africa, he was not only speaking for Africa but [also for] others who had suffered economic oppression and exploitation by the former colonizing groups. It was time, he said, for the international community to address itself to the serious issue of reparations and restitution for Africa.

The United Nations secretary general, Dr Kurt Waldheim, had cause, in his report to the current session of the General Assembly, to express displeasure about the slow pace of progress in the restructuring of the international economic relations under the North-South negotiations. Unless the challenges of the strategy were boldly met, he warned, the objectives would remain in danger of remaining unfulfilled, as were many elements of previous strategies. What is therefore considered essential is that the global negotiations in critical areas relating to raw materials, energy, trade, development, money and finance should be given a serious new impetus to achieve the deserved resulted in favor of developing countries. The United Nations is being generally looked to by the African Continent to work out the program of Africans to accelerate the now dangerous snail pace of discussions in the North-South negotiations.

Here it is relevant to point to an aspect of the United Nations Charter which deals with international economic and social cooperation. This provides that the world body should employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all people. What should be accepted is that Africa, indeed all developing nations, constitute part of the peoples of the universal community. Their development efforts through regional groupings such as the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, should be encouraged and promoted to achieve victory over poverty, hunger, disease and want.

It is sad that in spite of the enormous natural wealth and resources of Africa, the continent remains the least developed and its people the most deprived. Records show that the continent has 214 million hectares of cultivated arable land, with potential areas of 733 million hectares of uncultivated land, the largest in all the continents of the world. According to current trends, it is also feared that these countries by the year 1990 will be importing about 150 million tons of food, 40 percent of which will be needed by the poorer nations of Africa and Asia. But as President Shehu Shagari warned, the result should be to refuse to subsidize the economies of the rich by continuing to sell cheaply our raw materials and labor to them in return for their exorbitantly priced manufactured goods.

A determined effort by the United Nations to respond positively to the economic and development [word indistinct] of Africa should be the challenge of the decade. This should be along the lines of the massive Marshall plan for the recovery of Europe after the Second World War and the Colombo Plan for Southeast Asia.

UPPER VOLTA

LAMIZANA ADDRESS TO NATION ON TEACHERS STRIKE

AB181321 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Address to the nation by President Aboubacar Sangoule Lamizana, time and location not specified--recorded]

[Excerpts] Dear parents and educators of Upper Volta: There are occasions and moments when logic, common sense and facts (?prevail) over confusion, tension, and any refusal to see and hear reason. This is generally the case when the social order is disturbed or when the fundamental values are questioned. But it is also the case when the use of subtle subversive techniques [passage indistinct]. As a matter of fact, I am referring to the school crisis, which has been going on since the beginning of the month and about which there have been ample explanations and confrontations with a view to pinpointing the exact differences. I want to reiterate once more and briefly that, concerning the issue of the status of schoolmasters, the various housing and responsibility allowances, etc, the government has fully met the demands which were submitted to it. After demanding a new salary scale for assistant schoolmasters and obtaining satisfaction, the trade unions came up again with other demands. They say,with the new scale, schoolmasters' salaries are very low in comparison to those of their assistants. After long discussions, these new demands were taken into consideration. But owing to maneuvers the public service is being gradually stripped of its content and justification, which gives rise to new demands [words indistinct]. But, things are not yet too bad at this juncture as every one agrees to grant teachers better conditions than the other categories of the public service, as an appreciation of the nature of their mission and their (?contribution). Therefore, teachers at present have no claims about their status and this first problem must be considered settled. So, there are still two conflicting issues pending. First of all, the transfer of Mr Ouedraogo Hamidou Baba and Zoungrana (Ali Tata). I want to recall that when you are admitted into the public service, no guarantee is given you that you will carry out all your career in the same office and behind the same desk. On the contrary, the major principle--without which one is no longer useful--is that of transferring all public servants without letting them choose where to go. In any event the public servant who thinks with good reason that his transfer has been arbitrary can appeal before the administrative division of the Supreme Court against the irregular sanction he believes was taken against him. We live in a state with laws where any alleged case of victimization can be brought before the court, whose mission it is to insure respect for justice.

We are not living under a system of anarchy or dictatorship but let the first disturbances not be used to vent personal malice; even though strikes are provided for by the constitution, they constitute a serious decision to be taken. One cannot help thinking that if the normal procedure leading to strikes was not (?followed), this was above all due to futile pride. Having dared to transfer outstanding trade unionists was a crime to be paid for very dearly. They had hostile groups at hand, which were so trained that no attention was paid to their indiscipline, that is, to actions which are not in conformity with our mentality in Upper Volta and Africa. But the greatest confusion lies in the fact that while some parents lament over the fate of their children whose school year is thus disturbed, they simultaneously give their active support to and imitate the very persons who do not want the state to (?progress).

The second conflicting issue is the allegedly unfair choice of four teachers to be sent to receive further training at the [word indistinct], in France. This particular issue was discussed and explained during the recent interministerial round-table talks. However, if some people are not yet convinced by the explanations given on this occasion, they are free to take the case to the administrative division of the Supreme Court.

As a matter of fact, a provision of our constitution under Article 5 gives any individual the right to refer to the Supreme Court if he finds any administrative decision contrary to constitutional principles. This avenue should at least be exploited before making any decision of such serious consequences--the decision to go on strike.

Lastly, I deplore the allegation that I refused to receive trade union representatives. I believe the members of the public know me well enough that I do not need to defend myself. However, if I have always granted audience to all those wishing to meet me, the dignity of my functions at least commands respect for procedures. So I happened to say once that I was not going to grant audience and negotiate with a knife pointed at my throat [words indistinct]. While everywhere else discussions do not go beyond the ministerial level, I have never stopped playing an active part in dialogue and in looking for a conciliatory solution. Again, concerning the (?souya) strike, how many times did I receive the various unions and the various associations involved in the conflict? More than that, on 14 October 1980 I agreed to allow everything concerning this strike, the demonstrations of support [words indistinct] to be (?explained) on all the stations of the national radio. In fact, only the communiques of the unions were sent for broadcast. I regret to say that this good gesture was not duly returned; and on the contrary, this tolerance was used to play against the general interest and against [word indistinct] end to the conflict.

I have to point out to those who are fighting for honor that one cannot make a name through strikes because they are delicate, they tend to harm themselves [words indistinct] as well as their country by dissipating our meager resources in a situation where we are struggling to survive. Sometimes they take excessive risks, placing themselves under the (?wings) of the younger generation. I therefore say [words indistinct] that the motives are not enough to justify (?the ruin) of the academic future of about 10,000 school children. The practice of taking hostages is alien to our country; it is not democratic and it is not useful to humanity.

We are tempted to think that this strike is not solely inspired by the trade unions. On hearing me, a lot of people will smile, saying that this strike is political, and its main objective is to influence the structures of the present government. If it were for this reason only, it would not be that serious because no government is eternal. However, let all those who (?support) the strike be warned that doing so means their involvement. Some people appear to be good shepherds, but in reality have the nearest slaughter house in mind. In a democratic regime, all opinions benefit from equal freedom to be heard [words indistinct]. The Upper Voltan trade unions have some shadowy zones which we must bring to light so that there will be no difference in opinions [words indistinct]. There is an implacable game of international hegemonism in which Upper Volta is only one pawn among others. It is only advisable that citizens who want to be respected, that Upper Voltans who love their country, not let themselves be used by the discontented ones in their skillful exploitations. But there are unnatural Upper Voltans who have chosen foreign camps against their own country. This is jut the inevitable effect of democracy in a free state like ours. [sentence indistinct]

Finally, I invite the population to remain calm and to refrain from causing harm to the teachers in order not to give to the devil the excuse he has been looking for desperately. I would like all the trade unions to understand that their claims and the pressure methods they have used cannot meet [words indistinct] of Upper Volta. It is in their own interest as well as the general interest to learn to remain [words indistinct]. I would particularly like to speak to the teachers individually and to thank all those who are conscious of their duty and have therefore returned to class. I invite those who have not yet done so not to persist in a negative attitude that tarnishes their image before the young children. Consequently, I call on them to return to class as of Tuesday, 21 October 1980. The security of every one is guaranteed, and as before, dialogue remains open.

ANGOLA

SOUTH AFRICAN AGGRESSIVE ACTS IN PAST 3 MONTHS LISTED

LD212237 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 21 Oct 80 EA

[Text] The Angolan authorities announced today the number of acts of aggression carried out by the South Africans in the past 3 months in Cunene and Cuando Cubango provinces.

A communique issued by the Angolan Embassy in Paris said that during the period in question the South African forces carried out 165 reconnaissance flights and 22 air bombardments and mined roads. The South African regime also carried out 23 landings of helicopter-borne troops and 4 landings by (?sea). (?In) a detailed list, the communique said that an Impala-type Mk II aircraft was shot down by the Angolan antiaircraft defense.

PORTUGUESE ASSOCIATION FORMED TO SUPPORT REVOLUTION

AB211149 Paris AFP in English 1113 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Luanda, 21 Oct (AFP)--A group of Portuguese nationals have formed an association to promote the support and solidarity of Portuguese in Angola for the country's revolutionary process.

The body is called the April 25th Association, after the date of the Portuguese revolution in 1974 that ended a half-century of rightist dictatorship and helped bring about the independence of Angola from Portugal the following year.

Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos authorized the formation of the association.

SOUTH AFRICA

FORCES COMPLETE STRIKE INTO ANGOLA; 28 SWAPO TERRORISTS KILLED

LD211820 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 21 Oct 80 CA

[Text] It has been announced in Windhoek that the South-West African Territorial Force and members of the South African security forces have killed 28 SWAPO terrorists and MPLA troops from Angola. The officer second in command of the South-West African force, Brigadier Meyer, who made the announcement, said the MPLA soldiers had been killed yesterday during a strike into Angola.

Brigadier Meyer said it was regrettable that MPLA soldiers were assisting SWAPO, in spite of repeated warnings not to do so. He disclosed that a large quantity of weapons and equipment had been destroyed at the SWAPO camp in southern Angola which had come under attack.

In his statement, Brigadier Meyer emphasized that the South African and South-West African forces did not want to become involved in clashes with the MPLA. He said it was to be hoped that the MPLA would now stop aiding SWAPO terrorists. The security force members have since all returned safely to base.

ZAMBIA

MAINZA CHONA RETURNS FROM CHINA, DPRK VISITS

LD181244 Lusake Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 17 Oct 80 CA

[Excerpt] Party Secretary General Mr Mainza Chona returned home last night after his 20-day tour of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.